<<中国至2050年油气资源科技发展路>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<中国至2050年油气资源科技发展路线图>>

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前言

CAS is the nation's think tank for science. Its major responsibility is toprovide S&T consultations for the nation's decision-makings and to take the lead in the nation's S&T development.In July, 2007, President Yongxiang Lu made the following remarks: "Inorder to carry out the Scientific Outlook of Development through innovation,further strategic research should be done to lay out a S&T roadmap for thenext 20-30 years and key S&T innovation disciplines. And relevant workshopsshould be organized with the participation of scientists both within CAS andoutside to further discuss the research priorities and objectives. We shouldno longer confine ourselves to the free discovery of science, the quantity andquality of scientific papers, nor should we satisfy ourselves simply with thePrincipal Investigators system of research. Research should be conducted toaddress the needs of both the nation and society, in particular, the continuedgrowth of economy and national competitiveness, the development of socialharmony, and the sustainability between man and nature. "According to the Executive Management Committee of CAS in July, 2007,CAS strategic research on S&T roadmap for future development should beconducted to orchestrate the needs of both the nation and society, and target atthe three objectives: the growth of economy and national competitiveness, thedevelopment of social harmony, and the sustainability between man and nature.

内容概要

As one of the eighteen field-specific reports comprising the comprehensive scope of the strategic general report of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, this sub-report addresses long-range planning for developing science and technology in the field of oil and gas resources. They each craft a roadmap for their sphere of development to 2050. In their entirety, the general and sub-group reports analyze the evolution and laws governing the development of science and technology, describe the decisive impact of science and technology on the modernization process, predict that the world is on the eve of an impending S&T revolution, and call for China to be fully prepared for this new round of S&T advancement. Based on the detailed study of the demands on S&T innovation in Chinas modernization, the reports draw a framework for eight basic and strategic systems of socio-economic development with the support of science and technology, work out Chinas S&T roadmaps for the relevant eight basic and strategic systems in line with Chinas reality, further detail S&T initiatives of strategic importance to Chinas modernization, and provide S&T decision-makers with comprehensive consultations for the development of S&T innovation consistent with Chinas reality. Supported by illustrations and tables of data, the reports provide researchers, government officials and entrepreneurs with guidance concerning research directions, the planning process, and investment. Founded in 1949, the Chinese Academy of Sciences is the nations highest academic institution in natural sciences. Its major responsibilities are to conduct research in basic and technological sciences, to undertake nationwide integrated surveys on natural resources and ecological environment, to provide the country with scientific data and consultations for governments decision-making, to undertake government-assigned projects with regard to key S&T problems in the process of socio-economic development, to initiate personnel training, and to promote Chinas high-tech enterprises through its active engagement in these areas.

书籍目录

章节摘录

插图：2.4.8 Igneous reservoirIt has been about 100 years of igneous reservoir exploration since theigneous reservoir was found in Mexico Paleogene in 1907. A lot of igneousreservoirs have been found on the earth. This can be divided into four stages: "aforbidden zone people tried to avoid, confusion caused by discovery by chance,wandering of tentative exploration and objective actively searched for".So far, it has been proved through exploration that the igneous reservoirhas the characteristics of high yield, stable yield and a certain reserve scale andis the new field and direction for future oil and gas exploration. For example, theopen-flow capacity of Xushen No. 1 Well and Shenshen No. 2 Well of SongliaoBasin reaches 1 million m3 and Shengshen No. 2 Well has stable yield for 7consecutive years; the open-flow capacity of Changshen No. 1 Well of ChanglingOil Field reaches 1 million m3; the single well yield of 1808 well of Basalt OilField, carboniferous, Karamay is 53.2t/d, the single well yield of 1809 well is 30.6t/dand the reserve volume is 100.41 million t; the single well yield of No. 1 wellof Zhougongshan Gas Field in Sichuan Basin is 25.6*104m3/d. All of the aboveshows the great potential of igneous reservoir. Meanwhile, it also shows that weshould consider igneous reservoir in dialectically.The igneous reservoir in China includes eruptive rock, irruptive rock andvolcanoclastic rock, from basic to acid. With huge time span and depth fromseveral hundred meters to 4,000m, characterized in late stage. Non-vibrationgeophysical techniques such as weight, magnet and electricity play an activerole in exploration of igneous reservoir. However, the relationship betweenmagmatic activity and hydrocarbon generation needs further research.

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